

CAMPING ON CARTER'S TRAIL

Some Testimony On Ways That Are Dark--Showing Why the Sun Died

By CLAUDE L'ENGLE, Editor of The Sun

Under this title will be presented, as briefly as possible, some testimony bearing on the REAL CAUSE of the suspension of the Daily Florida Sun, of which the writer was founder and editor, and in which he was a LARGE INVESTOR OF CASH.

For this unfolding of the truth many reasons can be urged.

Against the unfolding there is one objection.

Here are some of the reasons:

First—An entirely wrong impression prevails among some few people about the suspension of the Daily Florida Sun, because of the false statements made by its BUSINESS rival (for in no other way was a rivalry manifested) the Metropolis.

Second—The people are entitled to know the truth about the Daily Florida Sun, because the people had a property in a newspaper that was conducted on lines of fearless independence, coupled with bold advocacy of the rights of the people, and on these lines the Sun was conducted from the first issue to the last one appearing under the writer's editorial guidance.

Third—Unless the truth be known and it be shown that the Daily Florida Sun was NOT A FAILURE, there is small chance that capitalists will venture money in another afternoon newspaper in Jacksonville, which will be a calamity, for it will leave Florida's chief city WITHOUT AN AFTERNOON DAILY worthy of the high and honorable title—"NEWSPAPER."

Fourth—It appears, from the evidence that is now in the writer's possession, that a cowardly and dastardly trick was played on Mr. P. L. Sutherland, president of the Daily Florida Sun, by W. R. Carter, editor of the Metropolis, aimed at the destruction of Mr. Sutherland's business interests and the assassination of his character.

Fifth—Facts to be presented on this page point to that MOST DESPICABLE of all characters, THE BLACKMAILER, as having his abode among the good people of this community and relying on his very power to wield his shameful bludgeon, for his immunity from the fate such hell-service deserves.

Sixth—This necessary exposure and timely information can be made in no other way.

Enough of reasons, though there are more that seem good.

Here is the objection. Come to think of it, there are two instead of one:

The first one is that the world has no patience with a man with a grievance if that grievance is paraded. So it is with papers. Grievances belong in the same place as do family skeletons.

The second objection is that the press has been off late so full of the exhibition of festering sores on the body politic, the business and the social world, that a NEW UNCOVERING OF POLLUTION must not lightly be undertaken.

Casting the reasons and the objections in the mental balance the beam has tipped far over to the pan containing the reasons; so the evidence is submitted.

Before presenting the evidence an explanation, an apology and a promise seem to be in order.

The explanation is contained in the statement that Mr. P. L. Sutherland was not only not imported to put money into the Daily Florida Sun, he was NOT EVEN ASKED to do so.

The apology is due the public, because of the setting before it of so foul a dish.

The promise is that this is the only time it will be served up. After this presentation of facts that indicate the TRUE CAUSE of the suspension of the Daily Florida Sun, no more of the sayings and do-

ings of W. R. Carter and his publishing associates (except now and then, the customary foolish ones) will appear in these columns.

Here is the testimony gathered by an attorney who was employed by the writer to go over Mr. Carter's trial in the town of Dawson, Ga.:

The testimony takes the form of letters, written to an attorney whom this journal sent to Dawson, Ga., as before stated, to find out why Mr. Carter made a visit there last May.

It was the intention to PRINT THE LETTERS IN FULL, but after reading them over carefully and foreseeing the injury the publication of their ENTIRE contents would do Mr. Sutherland, who has the writer's sympathy in the attack made on him by Mr. Carter, the letters will be referred to only as they tend to prove Mr. Carter's turpitude. The letters can be produced if necessary.

One of the letters is signed by the proprietor of a hotel in Dawson, Ga., and states that W. R. Carter of Jacksonville, Fla., registered at the hotel May 11, 1905.

Another letter is from the office of the clerk of the court located in Dawson, and states that W. R. Carter applied for and got from the Sheriff a CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RECORD of a certain case against P. L. Sutherland which was prepared against Sutherland about fifteen years ago.

Another letter is signed by J. R. Mercer, president of one of the Dawson banks, and states that some time during May of this year a man was introduced to him as W. R. Carter of Jacksonville, Fla.; that Carter asked him for information about P. L. Sutherland, telling him that he wanted the information because Sutherland was about to engage in business with some of his (Carter's) friends and he wanted to protect those friends; that on this representation, he gave Carter information about Sutherland's record in Dawson.

Another letter is from Dr. Cheatham of Dawson, and states that Carter asked him for information about Sutherland's record in Dawson; that Carter told him that he did not want this information for prosecution or persecution, but for BUSINESS REASONS ONLY.

The fourth letter is from Editor Raney of Dawson, and states that Carter told him that he was in Dawson for the purpose of looking up Sutherland's record.

In order to dispel any doubt in the minds of the most skeptical, that these letters can be produced, the following telegrams are exhibited. They were procured for this very purpose.

The gentlemen whose names are signed to the telegrams were sent a message signed by Mr. H. E. Bowden, the attorney employed for the Carter unmasking, in which they were asked to confirm the giving of letters to him about Carter's inquiries about P. L. Sutherland.

Here are the replies, sent through the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"Dawson, Ga., Nov. 16, 1905.—H. E. Bowden, Jacksonville: I gave you letter mentioned, and stated only facts. W. B. CHEATHAM."

"Dawson, Ga., Nov. 16, 1905.—H. E. Bowden, Jacksonville: I wrote you letter explaining Carter's inquiries about Sutherland. J. R. MERCER."

When the writer met Mr. Carter on Bay Street in this city one day last month, and accused him of blackmailing Mr. Sutherland, Carter said that he simply went to Dawson TO GET INFORMATION about Mr. Sutherland, but that he did not use it.

Why select Mr. Sutherland? There are a thousand other former Georgians who are citizens of Jacksonville. Why hunt up the record of any man not accused of crime?

Mr. Carter was then told that Charlie Jones ROASTED OF THE ENTERPRISE displayed by Mr. Carter in getting this information, and his EFFECTIVE USE OF IT TO WIND UP THE SUN.

Charlie Jones said to Mr. A. K. Taylor, in the presence of A. F. Lovering of Tampa, J. H. Reese of Savannah, Albert J. Dillon and the writer, that Carter went to Georgia, got up a story on Sutherland, went to Mr. H. A. McEachern's office with it, and there discussed with Mr. McEachern the "ADVISABILITY" of publishing it. "AND THAT," SAID CHARLIE, "DID THE BUSINESS."

Charlie Jones afterwards repeated to the writer what he said in the presence of others, and offered to get ALL OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING PAPERS, that Carter brought from Dawson, Ga., if the writer would promise not to summon him as a witness in a suit he was contemplating bringing against Sutherland, giving as a reason for the request that he did not want to be put in a bad light to Carter.

The promise was not given.

This was also told by the writer to Carter, who answered: "You mustn't take too much stock in what Charlie says. I'll see Charlie about this."

This article does not accuse Carter of blackmailing Sutherland; it simply gives some facts and the testimony of Charles E. Jones, an employee of Carter's, as to what was done with the information Carter got in Georgia.

Charlie Jones' testimony is that of ONE witness. Two are required by law unless circumstantial evidence be so strong that witnesses are not necessary.

The circumstantial evidence and Charlie Jones' testimony has been herein submitted.

In this connection it may be interesting to note W. R. Carter's opinion of a blackmailer. Here it is:

Editorial printed in The Metropolis September, 22, 1905:

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

"The day of so-called personal journalism has passed, and it cannot be revived, because the American people do not indorse the dirty and disreputable methods that are resorted to by unprincipled scoundrels, who, through a desire for sensationalism or for the purpose of blackmail, make vicious attacks on private citizens and public officials, when there is nothing to justify the same.

"W. C. Brann, in his Iconoclast, after years of this sort of business, fell a victim to the bullet of an outraged Texan, who was defending the honor and virtue of young ladies attending a Baptist seminary.

"The Atlanta Looking Glass, another dirty sheet, met with its reverses, as its blackmailing schemes would not be tolerated by an indignant public.

"Jacksonville has suffered from a sheet of this kind. It was the Sunday Call, whose editor, F. L. May, under pretext of correcting evils, published articles exceedingly filthy, 90 per cent of which were the result of imagination. This man May, on account of his immoral conduct, was forced to leave the city.

"Jacksonville has had a period of rest from assassins of character of this kind. The people of Jacksonville have profited by experience, and they demand in newspapers a record of actualities faithfully told. They care not for the grievances of a personal nature, and despite the blackmailer and moral leper whose evil mind leads to channels that are nauseating."

Femininity and the Home Circle

Conducted by Helen Harcourt

With a helping hand and a welcome for all
Who wish to be friendly and make us a call;
With words of good counsel for old friends, and new,
Who come to us seeking the best way to do.

Questions of general interest will be answered through these columns. Personal inquiries will be answered by mail, when accompanied by a stamp for reply.

Subscribers are cordially invited to take a seat in Our Cozy Corner and exchange views, experiences, and recipes of mutual benefit, remembering who has said to us "Help ye one another." Communications intended for publication must be brief, clearly written, and only on one side of the paper, and signed by the true name of the writer, though not for publication, unless so requested.

All matter relating to this department should be addressed to "Editor Our Home Circle, The Sun, Leesburg, Lake County, Fla."

Here is something that will interest our brothers. It is

HOW TO PREVENT WOOD FROM ROTTING.

Someone who has tried it says: "I discovered

many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making a stir about it. I would as soon have yellow pine or bay as any other kind of timber for fence posts. After having been seven years in the ground they were as sound when taken out as when they were first put in. Time and weather seem to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than 2 cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir it in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man who will live to see it rot.

Everyone loves the beautiful, dainty hyacinth, but not everyone knows how to have a lovely bed of them coming on to bloom in the spring. In this mild Southern climate the bulbs may be planted in October or November out of doors, with the full assurance that with proper care the result will be an exquisite bed of fragrant flowers early in the spring. Full-grown bulbs, that are four or five years old, will bloom better than any others. After this age hyacinths usually begin to decline. They divide

into offsets, or shrink in size, or diminish in strength. When you are buying bulbs—hyacinth bulbs especially—be sure to buy only from a florist who imports the best Holland bulbs. This is the case with nearly all the well-known florists who deal largely in bulbs. It is a curious fact that owing, it is supposed, to some peculiarity in the soil of Holland, the same hyacinth bulb has been known to produce blossoms for twelve or thirteen years, and then they die only from accident or disease, for a Holland bulb, in Holland, has never been known to die of old age, as ours in America certainly do.

The bed in which the bulbs are to be placed should have a dry and sheltered location, where the air will blow freely across it. Fully two-thirds of the surface soil should be removed and the remainder trenched to a depth of ten inches, or thereabouts. Then this soil that has been dismissed in disgrace should be replaced by a compost of one-third coarse sand, one-fourth rotten cow manure, and the balance of good leaf mold, such as may be had in any of our hammocks. From the middle of October to the middle of November is the best time for planting. Just before setting the bulbs the surface of the bed should

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